BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1814. [NUMBER

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me direct ed, I hereby Proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Thursday the Fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or commited within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Places & Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine in like maner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, and oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the natives Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

—Dated this 21st day of June, 1814.

GEO, WM. MIGNAN
SHERIFF.

CARRIAGE LAMPS FOUND.

A Pair of large square Carriage Lamps having been picked up by the Officers of Police, the owner may have them restored to him, on their being identified, and on the expense of advertising being paid.

J. H. PELLY,
Clrke

MBAY PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
6th 1814.

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
A STRONG high bred Grey Arab Charger that has been for some time rode by a Field Officer.

Bombay, 6th July 1814

Boyce, Kempt and Co.

WILL THIS DAY SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms
THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
Reverend Doctor Coke,
L. L. D.
CONSISTING OF
WEARING Apparel; a Library on religious and other subjects.
Wines and various other articles.

Bombay, 6th July 1814.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

WILL SELL
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION
At their Rooms
IN MEADOW STREET
To-morrow Thursday the 7th Instant,
For and on Account of the Shippers
Sixteen Hogsheads of Pale ale from Hodgson, imported per Hannah Captain Mc'Quakes.

On the same day will be sold some articles of Household Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, July, 6th 1814.

FOR SALE.
At the Godowns of
MESSRS. JOHN LECKIE & CO.

India Market Madeira in Pipes, at Rupees 500 per Pipe.

Ditto, Ditto, in Half Pipes at 250 per Half Pipe.

Port Wine in Half Pipes at 300 do.

Also may be had a few 30 Gallon Kegs of white Wine Vinegar,

Bombay, 6th July, 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, June 29th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15th JUNE 1814.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry in consequence of the death of Lieutenant George Gell of that Corps.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign James S. Iredell to be Lieutenant vice Geo. Gell, deceased,—Date of rank 14th June 1814.

The death of Lieutenant Gell vacating the Office of Adjutant to the 1st Bat. of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Edward Pearson to that situation from the 14th instant,

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH, Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE. AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—June 30th, Ship Khabras, Captain F. Gregory, from Muscat.

Ditto, July 2d,—The Honourable Company's Cruizer Prince of Wales, Lieutenant C. J. Mallard, from Bussorah.

SAILED.—July 2d, Ship Mary, Ann, Captain N. Bersay, to Madras.

Ditto, 4th ditto, Brig Eliza, Captain Edmond Wilkinson, to Madras and Bengal,

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, JULY 6, 1814.

SINCE publishing our Extra we have used every feasible exertion to collect the most precise information, we could, as to the late movements of the hostile armies; but we, candidly own that unless we had posseſt an admirable atlas we should have been more than once plunged into inextricable difficulties. So rapid and so various have been the motions of the two armies of late that it has been nearly next to impossible to follow them; but anxious as we are to communicate the general result of our labours we shall not, on this occasion enter into details.

After the battle of *Brienne*, as our readers will remember, Blucher, the very life and soul of the confederacy, took the road to *Vitry*, from *Vitry* to *Fere Champenoise*, from thence to *Sezanne* from *Sezanne* to *La Ferte Gaucher*, from thence thro' *Montmirel* to *La Ferte sous Jouarre*.

Our readers will also perhaps recollect that Prince Swartzenbourg, after that victory took the road to *Troyes*, and from thence proceeded on to *Sens*, where he was on the 12th of February, having his advanced guard even as far as *Melun*; thus completely verifying our prediction that *he* would advance to Paris, by *Melun* and *Blucher by* Meaux.

Buonaparté aware of the perilous situation in which Paris stood seems to have determined on a sudden and desperate attempt to save that city.

He therefore with the greateſt rapidity concentrated his forces, and made a violent attack on Blucher, whom he encountered near Montmirel; in this manœuvre. owing to the scattered state of Blucher's force, he appears to have been extremely successful; Blucher nevertheless made a most gallant resistance, retiring towards *Montereau*, and *Nogent*, on the Seine, and from the 11th til the 18th the conflicts were most bloody. By that day Blucher became sufficiently strengthened by reinforcements to resist Buonaparté who in his turn retreated to *Montmirel* and *La Ferte sous Jouarre*.

He, however, as may be supposed, did not remain idle; having formed a junction with a fresh reinforcement from the Spanish army (a part of which had joined him previous to the 10th of February) he sallied forth again to attack Blucher, who once more retreated 'til such time as he thought it expedient to face him, which he did, on the 8th of March, somewhere in advance of *Laon*. The result of this conflict is fortunately known to us and the last accounts leave Napoleon at *Soissons*; Blucher at *Couci*; the Prince of Shwartzenberg, on the 15th of March, at *Pont Sur Seine*—and the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg at *Pont Sur Yonne*.—General Count St. Priest who took *Rheims* by assault on the 12th, had passed the Aisne at Bery, which is in the main road to Laon, in the neighbourhood of which no doubt he formed a junction with Blucher.

On perusing the accounts given in the Francfort Journals it is but too manifest that the severe check which Blucher received produced considerable dismay amongst the allied powers, and at one time they seemed to have been preparing for leaving France. The brave, the gallant and, as we hope, the immortal Blucher seems however to have again animated their councils.—On the 24th of February he again crossed the Aube at *Beau-de-mont*, pressed on to *Sezanne*, where he met with and over threw Marshal Marmont.—On the 27th reached *La ferte sous, Jouarre* again, where he formed a junction with a part of the army of the North making his whole force about 130,000 men.—On the 1st of March he was at Meaux once more threatening "Our good city of Paris" This gallant conduct infused new spirit thro' Prince Swhartzenburgs columns who, again advanced, repossessed himself of Bar sur Aube, in a most handsome stile, also taking possession again of Troyes, on the 4th of March.

Such being the state of affairs we have little hesitation in expressing our firm belief that the Fortune of Buonaparté is now irretrievable. We give him full credit for the gallant stand he has made —but our decided opinion is that he has *put forth all his strength*. The reinforcement from Spain have not retrieved his condition.—They have failed to strengthen and have obviously weakened the quarter from whence they have been drawn—Lord Wellington will assuredly take advantage of circumstances, for we apprehend that a part of Souls army, even, was drawn forth on the last effort being made—and greatly reinforced as Lord Willington has recently been, we have no doubt of his advancing without further loss of time. Pressed therefore as Buonaparté is on every side, we think he has nothing now to do, since his fate cannot be averted, but to imitate Cæsar in dying as decently as he can.

It is we perceive expected in England that the Princess Charlotte of Wales will be shortly married to the Hereditary Prince of Orange.

The Pope, not being considered in sufficient security at *Fontainebleau* had been sent to *Limoges*. His Physician only was suffered to accompany him, tho' two cardinals had solicited permission to do so.

The Duke of Clarence arrived at Brussels on the 8th of February—Lord Gower was at Berlin on the 22d of the same month.

A report prevailed that Antwerp was to be re-united to Holland and that all the marine arsenals, docks &c. were to be completely destroyed

It was also said that Suchet had received Buonapartes orders to evacuate Spain entirely and proceed by forced marches to Lyons,

The allies occupied Tournay on the 17th of February and with the exception of Antwerp and some places on the coast the whole of the low countries was in their possession.

It appears by an article dated Brussels the 27th of February that a division of English troops, which had landed at Willemstadt, were marching for Flanders.

A military contribution of a million Francs had been imposed on Antwerp by Buonaparté for the due payment of which General Carnot, the late minister at war, had demanded sureties or rather hostages, all of whom had been, for safe custody, conducted to the Citadel.

General Bulow with his staff &c. left Brussels on the 16th of February for the frontiers of old France; he took the rout of Mons; which place the allies entered on the 5th of February.

The King of Prussia has conferred the order of the Black Lagle on Count Wrede the Bavarian General, as has the Emperor of Russia that of St. George, of the 2d class.

Monsieur—(the late Count of Artois) arrived at Amsterdam, on the evening of the 27th January, under the name of the Count of Ponthieu—He was accompanied by the Count d'Escars. We afterwards learn that he arrived at Basle, which Place he left on the 20th of February for France; but to what part of it in particular he was going does n't, with any certainty, appear—The Duke d'Angoulême it was said would embark at Yarmouth for Lord Wellington's head quarters, and the Duke of Berry we find had actually arrived at Jersey, with the intention as it was thought of landing in La Vendee where he hoped to be joined by many friends of the Bourbon Dynasty. Louis the XVIII. remained in London.

Advices had been received in London of the President of the United States having communicated, on the 6th of February Lord Castlereagh's answer (dated the 4th of November preceding) to the proposion made by the American Government for entering into a negociation for peace under the mediation of Russia.

His Lordship, it appears, distinctly rejected all mediation but announced the desire of himself and colleagues to treat directly with the American Government, either at London or Gothenbourg. The President also laid before congress the answer he had instructed Mr. Monroe to give, in which accepted the proposition to treat and chose Gothenbourg as the place of negotiation.

The American Government paper, we also learn, contained an official account of a fresh defeat which the yankees had experienced on their frontiers, a body of English and Indians had, it seems, passed the river, surprised and took *Fort Niagara*, killing or wounding, with the exception of 20 men, the whole of the garrison. The American General Maclure, who communicated the above account, also mentions that some other affairs of less consequence, but all terminating in favor of the English, had lately taken place.

It gives us pleasure to learn that General Pallafox, the hero of Sarragossa, is alive. Buonaparté had sent him under an escort to Vich, in Catalonia, from whence he dispatched a courier to the regency. It was supposed he was charged with the transmission of the treaty between Ferdinand and Napoleon. The cortez held their first sitting at Madrid on the 15th of January. After the act of the 26th of November was read, the President delivered an energetic and appropriate address, in which he inculcated the necessity of persevering in the great cause in which they were engaged.

By accounts from London dated the 23d January we find, that all the officers of Lord Wel-

lington's army, who had obtained leave of absence, were ordered to join their respective regiments immediately. That considerable detachments for his army were hourly embarking, and that it was generally thought that in the course of a month the noble marquis's force would receive an addition of 15000 infantry.

On the 11th of February a fire broke out at the custom house at 6 o'clock in the morning and so rapid was its progress that in a very short time the whole of that immense edifice was a prey to the flames. At fiine a terrible explosion of gunpowder, a quantity of which it appears was there, took place. Besides this great building ten houses were completely burnt, and it was not 'til one o'clock the fire was got under. Two men were killed and many wounded by the explosion.

Admiral Cochrane sailed on the 2d of February from England in order to take upon himself the American command. The *Asia* and *Superbe* were with him—both of which had on board a great quantity of ammunition and Congreve's rockets.

On the same day the Ethalia left Portsmouth having under convoy several transports with a thousand men of the Horse guards and one brigade of Hussars for Lord Wellington's army.

On the 4th of February an official communication was stuck up at Lloyd's stating that an the 17th of December the American Governments had laid an embargo for one year on all ships. This measure had been resorted to in consequence of a dispatch recently received from Lord Castlereagh.

The Spanish brig *Catalina* had arrived at Cadiz from the Havannah having on board 222,000 piastres besides a considerable quantity of colonial produce.

The Mino ship of war, was also shortly expected to arrive there with seven millions of the same coin on board.

Henri Bernadin de St. Pierre, the accomplished author of the delightful tale of *Paul* and *Verginie*, has, at last, we lament to say, paid the debt of nature. Lugete, Veneres, Cupidinesque

It was reported in London about the latter end of January; that Buonaparté had made a proposition, for exchange of Prisoners; man for man.

It was also said that Parliament would be further adjourned in consequance of Lord Castlereagh's absence.

MADRAS.—JUNE 24, 1814.

Last night arrived the Dolphin, Captain P. Davidson, from Penang, the 15th of May.

We are sorry to have to announce, that this Vessel has brought an account of the Capture of the ships Betsey, Captain Bennett, Mary, Captain Allen, and the Brig Favorite, all from Bengal. These three Vessels were captured on the 27th of April, and 8th and 9th ultimo, on the West Cost of Sumatra, by the Hyder Ally, American ship Privateer, of Boston, mounting 20 guns. Captain Davidson, states that he fell [illegible] M. ship Salsette, Captain Bowen, on board of which [illegible] were the Captains of the three ships above mentioned. The Captain of the Privateer, put his prisoners [illegible] Malay Prow, which conveyed them to Tapanooly, where they found H. M. ship Salsette. They reported to Captain Bowen that whilst on board the Privateer they learnt that three other Privateers were cruizing in the Bay, and the Constitution Frigate on the Malabar Coast.

We trust we shall shortly be enabled to give a good account of these adventurous brigands.

Franckfort Journals.

EXTRACT FROM PARIS NEWS, 13th February 1814.

H. M. The Empress Queen yesterday received the following news.

Yesterday the Emperor attacked the enemy at Champaubat, 12 Regiments strong, and having 40 pieces of cannon. The General in chief Ousouireff has been taken with all his generals, all his Colonels officers, cannons, waggons & baggage. We have made 6000 prisoners; the rest have been thrown into "un etang" or killed upon the field of battle. The Emperor quickly pursued the General Sacken, who was separated from General Blucher.

Our loss has been very trifling; having only to regret 200 men.

This bulletin, by the Empress's orders, has been read in all the Theatres. Discharges of Artillery have announced these events to the inhabitants of this Capital

H. M. King Joseph has published the following order of the day.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD OF THE FIRST MILITARY DIVISION, AND OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PARIS.

On the 11th of February at the break of day the Emperor having left Champaubat pushed a Corps upon Chalons to check the enemies columns which were thrown from that side. With the rest of the Army he has taken the rout of Montmirel. At one league further he met the Corps of General Blucher, and afrer a combat of two hours, the whole of the enemy's army was overthrown. Our troops never shewed greater ardour. The enemy, forced at all points, is in a complete state of route. Infantry, artellery and ammunition, all is in our power or distroyed. The consequences are immense. The Russian army is destroyed. The Emperor is astonishingly well. Our losses are inconsiderable.

The works undertaken for the defence of Paris are completely finished. The Artillery is ready. The pupils of l'ecole polytechnique who are tolerably instructed have offered their services for it.

There are establishing, at the extremity of the bridge of Charenton, a Town, one league from Paris pallisades, after the manner of those infront of our barriers.

On the 9th a great number of troops set out again; 800 hackney coaches, which were at the barriére conducted them for the first stage.

The king of Rome appeared yesterday at the Thuilleries in the uniform of the national guard.

BOLOGNA.—FEBRUARY 16.

All the reports which were spread of the march of the Neapolitan army are without foundation. This army is concentrated between Bologna, Modena, Rubiera and Reggio, and appears to wait for reinforcements. But it seems however that the arrival of the Marquis de Gallo, puts all in motion.

The passage of the Po will, it is said, be effected in a few days.

The Proclamation of F. M. Count of Bellegarde has produceed the best effects on the popular mind.

In the afternoon of the 13th, the Commandant of the Castle of Ancona offered to capitulate. After the capitulation the garrison will march out with all the honours of War: they are to keep their arms till hey arrive at Fumicino, and return by Bologna, Plaisance and Alexandria into France; under an engagement not to serve againft the Neapolitans or their Allies for one year. A Neapolitan corps are to escort them to the French advanced posts.

Lord William Bentinck arrived at Naples on the 1st of February, and was received with the greateft diftinction. The King of Naples, when at Loretto visited the Chapel and issued a decree by which he assigns 4,000 livres annually from his Treasury for the support of the Chapel.

During the ftay which this Prince has made here he has redueed the duties on articles of consumption and the price of Salt.

The Duke of St. Arpino, Neapolitan Counsellor of ftate, has been nominated prefect of the Department of the Arno, and Commissary in the three Departments of Tuscany.

The moveable columns sent to tranquillize the country have been received with great demonftrations of joy, as well at Volterra as Pistoia, and tranquillity has been re-eftablifhed without effus on of blood.

There was concluded here on the 7th inftant a convention between the Generals Baron Livron and Count Nugent, fixing the line of occupation for the Neapolitan and Auftrian armies.

LYONS.—FEBURARY 26TH.

On the 22d a battalion of French troops arrived at Nantua; it has been followed by 2,400 Infantry from Spain and by 400 Hussars. There arrived here yefterday between 4,000 and 5,000 artillery men—they wait but for the Guns to move forward.

General Meusnier is at Burg, where the prefect and the *Gendarmerie* arrived in the evening of the 22d. The French were yesterday at St. Amour; we are ignorant if they entered Lons-le Saunier; the Auftrians passed the night of the 22d and 23d there;—we know not in what direction they retired.

General Pannetier has marched upon Macon where there was an engagement; the cuiraffiers diftinguifhed themselves.

Extract of news from Paris.—February 20th.

Two Regiments of Dragoons and one of cuirassiers, composed of old Soldiers well mounted set out from hence this morning.

A new army is in the course of organization in the neighbourhood of the capital; it will soon proceed to join that of the Emperor.

A magnificent train of artillery perfectly equipped passed by yefterday to join the army.

The syftem of converting Paris into a place of ftrength, has according to one of our Journals, been abandoned from the time of Louis the 14th. That Prince demolifhed all the works which had been conftructed at different periods for its defence, and transformed into Ramparts, the Baftions and Ditches

The enclosure of the walls which were raised towards the middle of the laft century, was intended, not for the defence of the City, but to insure the payment of the Taxes. An excess of precaution has however awakened the solficitude of the Government, who would deprive the Enemy of the hope of being able with impunity to attempt a coup de Main on Paris. In less than fifteen days, ditches have been dug round the exterior Baftions, Loopholes have been cut in the walls, Parapets of Earth have been raised in the interior, to ftation on them in case of need irregular musketry, the barriers have been pallisaded and mounted with artillery, and at certain diftances chevaux de frise have been conftructed on the roads; in fine all has been done that local circumftances would permit, with a promptitude which reflects great honor on the corps of Engineers. Paris is not, as in former times a place of ftrength, but it is now protected againft all surprise and in a condition to make the light troops of the enemy afraid to approach it. Cardinal Maury has ordered that prayers fhall be offered up every sunday and continued for 40 hours, in the churches of the Diocese till the conclusion of Peace.

STUTGARD, March 3rd.

A Courier arrived yefterday afternoon with the following intelligence from the Wurtembergh corps of the army.

After the battle which was fought on the 16th of February at Montereau, the Wurtimbergh corps quitted, on the 19th the bivouac of St. Aubin, arrived on the 20th at St. Sulpice at a league and a half from Troyes, and the next day at Frenois, on the 22d the troops re-assembled at Rouilly and the head-quaters were eftablifhed at Ferrieres. The corps marched on the 23rd on Vandeouvres, where it refted on the 24th, on that day Major General de Laland joined with 5 Regts. & the corps was re-inforced by 4 Regts, of Auftrian Cuirassiers and 4 battalions of Grenadiers, on the 25th the 4th corps formed the rear guard of the grand army; it was re-inforced by a division of Russian Grenadiers. It occupied the defile of Spoy and passed the Aube at Arsonval, where the head-quarters remained.

On the 26th the head-quarters of the three Sovereigns were at Chaumont, and those of F. M. Prince of Schwartzenberg at Colombey.

The Prussian General Hacke brought on that day, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the agreeable news that Field Marfhal Blucher had effected a junction with Generals Bulow and Winzengerode and that he advanced with them to Nogent and consequently that he was in the rear of the French army; after that, all the corps of the army advanced and they hoped to enter Troyes on the 27th.

The Wurtemberg Corps, which amounts to more than 26,000 men marches on Bar-Sur-Seine to join the corps of General Guilay and attack the enemy on the other side.

4th March.—Official advices are juft received dated Bar-Sur-Aube 28th of February, that General Count Witgenftein, united to the corps of General Wrede had attacked and beaten Marfhal Oudinot on the 27th in his attempt to pass the Aube. The loss of the enemy was considerable; at the departure of the Intelligence the pursuit was continued, & a great many prisoners made.

Count Witgenftein has received a wound in his Leg from a Musket Ball; but we wound is slight.

UPPER RHINE,—March 2d.

The Emperor Napoleon re-inforced by the corps d' Armée of Marfhal Suchet, had assembled near Montmirail a force of 80,000 men with which he attacked the rear of Marfhal Blucher's column, which had advanced by different routes within a fhort diftance of Paris. Before Marfhal Blucher could unite the corps of his army, the Emperor succeeded in placing himself directly between him and the grand army, and attacked successively the insulated corps of the army of Silesia, so that from the 14th to the 17th of February moft bloody and moft obftinate conflicts took place; it was not until the 18th that Marfhal Blucher succeeded in effecting his junction with the grand army by Arcy. The loss of the allies in these engagements may be estimated at 10,000, in which 1500 prisoners are included, of this number are the Generals Alsufieff and Potroratzky; they have compelled us to abandon some cannon, but others have been taken in return from the French. Generals Count Langeron and St. Prieft joined on the 19th the army of Silesia, which, by means of this re-inforcement is more numerous than it was on the 10th.

On the 20th the Emperor Napoleon attacked with his whole force the corps of Count Witgenftein; who was between Provins and Nogent, and under orders not to engage. The Count fell back, fighting, upon Troyes. Nogent was reduced to aftes. To prevent Troyes from experiencing the same fate the allied sovereigns had the generosity to consent that the Mayor fhould use his endeavours to induce the Emperor Napoleon to allow the city to be evacuated by the allies and occupied by the French without a battle; this was refused.

Peace was thought of for a moment, or at leaft a saspension of arms. Conferences for the latter object took place at Lusigny but without any satisfactory results.

The Allied Sovereigns left Vandeuvres on the 24th for Bar Sur Aube. Yefterday morning a grand consultation was held; in consequence of which Prince Shwartzenberg has moved his head Quarters to Colombe; the grand army has taken up a position on the Aube; its right refts on Arcis.

Marfhal Blucher has already resumed the offensive; he possessed himself, on the 24th, of Merry, a town on the Seine, between Nogent and Troyes, and will lose no time in eftablifhing his communications with Chalons, Reimis and Soissons.

The allied sovereigns arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening of the 25th at Chaumont. As the neighbourhood of this city is exhaufted, particularly of forage, all the heavy baggage has been sent up on Langres.

It is believed that [illegible] will immediately take place between the [illegible] army and the French; travellers assure us that they heard firing thro the whole of the 27th and the laft letters from Basle inform us that the head-quarters of the allies had advanced.

BRUSSELS,—MARCH 2d.

His Serene Highness the Duke of Sax-Weimar set out yesterday on his return to the head-quarters of his army.

The French General Maisons marched from Lisle on Menin and Courtray and occupied both those places—General Borftel detached from Tournay a Corps of 5,000 men againft him: he retired precipitately upon Lisle, with the loss of 8 Pieces of Cannon and 600 Prisoners.

The Garrison of Antwerp made a sortie on the 27th ultimo, which was vigorously repulsed.

UPPER RHINE, MARCH 2d.

The corps of Marfhals Victor Oudinot and a division of that of Macdonald debouched on the 27th of February from Bar-Sur-Aube and occupied the Heights, in front of that City.

The 5th corps of the army commanded by the General Count Wrede and the 6th under orders of General Count Wittgenftein were destined to dislodge the Enemy, whose vigorous resiftance yielded to the valorous efforts of the allies. The French were overthrown and obliged to retreat on Bar-Sur-Aube, the infantry of the allies precipitated themselves into that City, overcome all the obftacles which were opposed to them by barricading the Streets, and drove the French out in spite of a well maintained fire from all the Houses,. The Enemy retired on Vendæuvres, part by Spoy and the reft by the road of Dienville. The pursuit was continued.

The number of Prisoners amounts to 600, and among them many officers. A Courier sent by Marfhal Blucher brings the news that the army of Silesia had passed the Aube February 24th at Beaumont, and that Marfhal Marmont defeated on that day, was driven from Sezanne to Laferte a Gaucher.

Marfhal Blucher arrived on the 27th with his Army at Laferte-Sous-Jouarre, where he joined a part of that of the North; these two Corps amount together to 130,000 men.—This army which the Emperor Napoleon described as destroyed, marches however by Meaux direct for Paris.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES.

FANKFORT 3d MARCH.

After the conflicts which took place in the plains between the Seine and Marne, with the army of Blucher, the Emperor Napoleon acted upon the offensive with the troops collected near Paris. These troops consist of 30,000 men of the army of Spain (who have been succeeded in that quarter by conscripts) of the remains of the regiments which made the last campaign, and of conscripts and national guards. Their Strength is estimated at 100,000 men. With this army the Emperor Napolion fought on the right bank of the Seine those battles, which have been already mentioned, with the advanced guard of Wittgenstein and the division under the command of the Prince Royal of Wurtemburg at Monteriau.

Field Marfhal Prince Schwartzenberg the commander in Chief, crossed the Seine with his army at Troyes—On the 21ft he undertook a grand reconnoissance; in consequence several cavalry engagements took place which proved a fresh the great superiority of ours over that of the enemy. The ground about Troyes was at the same time examined and as it was discovered not to be favorable to the offering battle, the two armies under the command of the Field Marfhals the Prince Schwartzenberg and Blucher separated. Troyes was evacuated on the 24th and the grand army took the road to Vandeuvre, whilft Field Marfhal Blucher marched upon Arcy Sur Sesans.

The armies now continue their operations seperately. Whilft the army of Field Marfhal Prince Schwartzenberg collects its reserves, the van of which has already passed Vesbul, and is deftined to fix the attention of the enemy's army, Blucher's army marches rapidly upon the Marne where it unites with the divisions under Gens. Winzingerode, Bulow and Strogonoff, who have entered Chalons, Rheims and Soissons, and have now under their command an army of upwards of 130,000 men deftined it appears to operate in the rear and flank of the enemy.

On the 23d Prince Schwartzenbergs head quarters were transferred from Troys to Lusigny, on the 24th to Bar-sur-aube, and on the 25th to Colombe. Subsequently to the news of the 26th it appears that the French Army which has followed with great caution has had its attention rivetted to the flank movement of Bluchers army, and the retrograde march of the grand army and that it has discontinued its motions. The head quarters therefore which were to have been transferred on the 26th to Chaumont have remained at Colombe.

With the exception of some skirmishes of little importance between the advanced posts, no military events have taken place.

News from Basle of the 28th which we have this moment received contains the following intelligence.

The Emperor Napoleon who has hitherto followed the grand army of the Allies with much caution has it is said, not only ceased to advance but in all probability has commenced his retreat. This resolution was produced by the rapid movements which the army of Marfhal Blucher is making in his flank; by means of these movements it has already gained three days march upon the Enemy and will effect with ease its junction with the Corps of Winzengerode, Bulow, and Strogonow. Every thing shews that the military and political shemes will soon have the most complete success.

Francfort, 4th March 1814.

We haften to communicate to our readers the following documents which we have juft received.

Letter from His Excellency Don Joseph Luyando to His Excellency the Ambassador of His Britannic Majefty.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have it in command, from the Regency of the Kingdom, to communicate to your Excellency every thing that has occurred from the arrival of the Duke of St. Charles at Madrid, until his departure from the capital—your Excellency will see, in this communication, an unequivocal proof of the frankness with which Government has acted in this affair; and, in the declarations given to the said Duke, you will equally see another more diftinguifhed proof of

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ence of the Government to the principles it has proclaimed, in its unwillingness to enter into explanations however flattering they might have been without the concurrence and intervention of the British Cabinet, and of those who have [illegible] in this war, guided by the same principles [illegible] conducted a cause as just as it is [illegible] The Duke of St. Charles arrived at [illegible] on the night of the 4th instant, and, [illegible] himself to the Regency, delivered a letter from the King of Spain, Don Ferdinand the seventh, dated at Valencay the 8th october last.—In this letter, after having described the prosperous state of his health, as well as of that of his dear brother and Uncle, the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, who were residing with him; after having shewn himself to be acquainted and satisfied with the sacrifices which the Nation has made for his Royal person,—with the determined and unalterable constancy of his faithful subjects—with the persevering assistance of England and with the admirable conduct of his General in Chief Lord Wellington, and of the Spanish Generals who have distinguished themselves, His Majesty declares that he was invited, spontaneously, by the Emperor Napoleon, and by means of his Ambassador Count Laforest, to adjust a treaty of peace according to propositions founded on the restitution of his Royal person, and on the integrity and independence of the Spanish Territories, without any clause incompatible with the honour, the dignity and the interest of the Spanish nation; upon which, His Majesty authorized the Duke of St. Charles, to treat in his name for an object of so much importance, with Count Laforest, the Plenipotentiary appointed by the Emperor Napoleon, and this treaty having been happily concluded, he had sent it to the Regency by the same Duke, in order that the ratifications might be made according to usage—your Excellency will see the treaty in the annexed copy.—The Regency, without hesitation, without entering into other explanations, and without analysing the articles of the treaty, considering alone the decree of the General and extraordinary Cortes of the 1st January 1814, by which it is ordered that it will not be permitted to enter into any compromise or treaty, nor even to form a truce with France, until His Majesty shall be restored to a state of perfect liberty, and the treaty with Great Britain, of which one of the conditions is, that peace shall not be made with France, without the intervention of that Power, guided by these considerations the Regency confined itself, in reply to the Duke of St. Charles, to a Letter for His Majesty, in which they have inserted the decree abovementioned, and have declared to His Majesty the impossibility of their ratifying any similar treaty, which is besides, absolutely null in all its relations.

Notwithstanding this affair was thus perfectly concluded, the Regency has thought it its duty to communicate it to the Cabinet of its allies, as a distinguished proof of the integrity of its principles—It is therefore by order of His Highness, that I have the honor to request your Excellency to transmit this document for the information of H. R. H. the Prince Regent of Great Britain, submitting to the penetration and enlightened mind of H. R. H. to appreciate the honorable consequences which must result from it—The regency sees only in this step of Napoleon's, the disgraceful necessity which compels him to offer a Peace in contradiction to the very principles which he had established and proclaimed with so much arrogance—The Regency considers itself under an obligation to exert its utmost for the prosecution of the war firmly convinced of a happy issue; with which they are the more flattered by the distressed condition of France, made manifest by propositions and advances so contrary to the proud character of her chief—The Regency lastly flatters itself that Great Britain, animated with the same sentiments, will feel convinced of the necessity of perseveling in the same efforts until the Ruler of France shall be reduced in reality, to the impossibility of hereafter disturbing the Repose of Europe, the victim for so many years of his insatiable ambition—God be with you &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JOSEPH LUYANDO.

From the Palace of Madrid the 10th January, 1814.

FROM THE SPANISH JOURNALS.

VITTORIA 25th JANUARY.

It is known that Ferdinand the 7th on the 9th arrived at Paris and that he prepared to set out for the Frontier. How will he come? how shall we receive him? We know that the Government have foreseen this event and that it has determined, if the King should come now to receive him.

MADRID, JANUARY 27.

Don Palafox y Milzi arrived in this capital this evening at ½ past six oclock.

Head Quarters Jean 24th January.

Lord Wellington has informed the General in Chief of the 4th Army that our augnst Monarch Ferdinand 7th arrived at Paris on the 9th of this month. It appears that he will soon arrive, but it is not believed that peace is so near at hand notwithstanding the despatches sent by our ambassador from London, and those which have been brought by the Duke St. Charles.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
MONDAY, 22d JULY, 1814.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—30TH MARCH 1814.

After the Victory gained on the 2d Februa-ry at Brienne the allied army made a general movement in advance to pursue the Enemy.

Marshal Blucher, by a bold and rapid march on the right, advanced from la Fere Champenoise to Ferté Sous Jouarré a short distance from Paris.

That position having presented some intervals, and the enemy having received reinforcements, he suddenly quitted with the greatest part of his Troops the position he had taken up at Nogent Sur Seine, and attacked in detail the separated Corps of Marshal Blucher.

Being thus attacked successively by a force so decidedly superior, they remained fighting with the most heroic valour till the Troops could form a junction.

This operation was nobly and skilfully seconded by Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg who advanced by the left bank of the Seine, and thus drawing upon himself the principal force of the French, facilitated the retrograde movement which Marshal Blucher was obliged to make & which he himself would also find it necessary to follow; this he effected with the Prussian Marshal in the greatest order.

The Battles which took place at Montereau, Nogent and other points on the Seine will immortalize the valour of the allied Troops and their heroic chiefs. The loss of General Blucher consists in some pieces of cannon which could not be carried off, and some thousands of Prisoners among whom is the Russian General Alsoffieff.

The Enemy ought to glory in counting a Russian General among their prisoners, for since the Russian army has accompanied them from the gates of Moscow to those of Paris, General Alsoffieff is the only one who has fallen into their hands.

Whatever extravagant idea the Enemy might wish to give of the events which have taken place since the 10th February, and the motives of their retrograde movement and concentration which have been the result, the new plan of the allies has not failed to develope itself in the most brilliant manner.

Their armies marching in two imposing columns have already began to act offensively.

Marshal Blucher having succeeded in effecting junction of all his columns without an obstacle moved ni advance.

In his march he encountered Marshal Marmont at Sezanne, put him to rout and having been joined by Generals Winzingerode, Strogoneff and Bulow, who arrived from the North, he was on the 27th February at Ferté Sous Jouarre, and on the 1st March at Meaux—and from thence again, at the gates of Paris where he was manœuvring on the communications of the Emperor Napoleon.

At the same time the Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg had commenced offensive operations.

The first blow was struck against the corps of Marshals Victor, Oudinot and Macdonald. The defeat was complete—Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, at the head of a corps of Austrian, Russian and Bavarian troops, overthrew them by main force at Bar-Sur-Aube, and that City was destroyed in the conflict. These operations were but the preclude to greater events.

In the mean time they have had the effect of forcing the Enemy to evacuate Troyes, and to deceive him as to the real objects of the Allies, to oblige him to divide his forces, to keep him in continual alarm, and to fatigue him by continual marching and countermarching, whilst the Allies reinforced by their numerous reserves had it always in their power to attack with a superior force—and this superiority is about to be immediately augmented by the arrival of the Prince Royal of Sweden—whose whole force has already passed the Rhine and were hastening to gather fresh laurels, if against the general expectations the Enemy refused to accede to the conditions on which alone order and repose might be re-established in Europe.

While these military dispositions of the Allies against the principal forces of the Enemy offered on the one side the most brilliant view, their preceding operations present in other parts of the Theatre of War a series of the most important successes.

In Holland Gorcum had surrendered; the General of division and Senetor Count Rampon who defended it, and 4,000 men have been made prisoners.

176 Pieces of cannon, 141 of which were of Brass, a great quantity of musketry and warlike stores and [illegible] francs in the military chest have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

The important fortress of Bergen-op-zoom has shared the same fate, they took there 140 pieces of canon.

Boisle Duc and the citadel of Papen Brill have been forced to surender & the enemy there lost 251 pieces of cannon, considerable stores and the Garrison of 1,000 men made prisoners of war and sent into Silesia.

On the 5th February an English squadron forced the passage of Flushing. Antwerp continued to be briskly bombarded.

In the low countries the allies found the Inhabitants all disposed to assist in the expulsion of the enemy. Axel, Hubst, Bruges and Bruxels have been occupied.

Sas de Gand surrendered on the 18th February, Ostend, Furnes, Nieuport have been summoned to surrender.

A deputation of the Belgic Provinces set off on the 23d February for the head quarters of the Sovereigns.

The allied troops have penetrated into French Flanders

Courtrai, Menin, Tournai, Mons, Phillipeville have been taken.

The Fortress of Avesnes was surprised by General Winzingerode and taken before the Commandant had time to capitulate.

The Enemy have lost by a Coup de Main 16 pieces of heavy Artillery and a Military Chest of 25,000 Francs.

The same body of the allied Troops continuing their triumphant march have entered into the interior of France.

On the 14th February General Winzingerode took Soissons by assault after an obstinate resistance by General Rusca who commanded a Corps of 6 or 7,000 men. General Rusca was killed; General Long Champ, a great number of superior officers and nearly 4,000 men were taken prisoners.

13 Guns and a great number of ammunition Waggons fell into the hands of the Conquerors.

The City of Rheims was in consequence occupied.

Marshal Davoust is more closely shut up in Hamburg by the General in Chief Beningsen who is charged with it's reduction.

Several Islands and Villages in the neighbourhood of that City have been taken.

In one of these expeditions the Enemy lost 2,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, amongst the first are Generals Often and Romé—12 pieces of cannon were taken on that occasion.

Rome has been occupied by the Neapolitan troops. General Miollis Commander of the French troops had retired to the Castle of St. Angle's.

The Fort of Ancona had surrendered by capitulation on the 13th February. Leghorn was taken on the 18th. At Modena and Reggio the Arms of the House of Este have been re-established.

The Marshal Bellegarde continues successfully his manœuvres against Prince Eugene.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—13th April 1814.

The offensive operations of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg recommenced on the 27th of February, and marked by the capture of Bar sur aube have continued to be crowned with success.

Several brilliant actions took place in front of Troyes and this city was re-occupied by the allied army on the 4th of March.

The number of prisoners taken from the enemy, in these affairs, amounted to more than 3000 men, among whom were 700 of the old cavalry and many officers of all ranks: 30 Guns, a great quantity of baggage and accoutrements, among others all the baggage of General Gerard fell into the hands of the allies.

The Prince Royal of Wirtemberg made a movement in advance; on the 4th of March he occupied Sens and on the 6th Pont Sur Yonne.

The advanced posts found themselves again on the banks of the Seine; while the allied army, on this side, took up the same positions which it occupied before the retrograde movement of the middle of February, on the other, the army of Marshal Blucher was enabled to push parties of Cossacks even to the Barriers of Paris.

The appearance of these *Tartarian Monsters* covered *with gold and jewels*, as the French Papers were pleased to describe these brave fellows, who had become the terror of the enemy produced the greatest astonishment and afterwards consternation and confusion in the Capital of France.

It must indeed have greatly astonished these Parisians, amused by the fables of the Moniteur, to see these same Russians, whom they had thought exterminated, come to life again and dare to insult the barriers of the great City; they would have been still more astonished a few days afterwards, if the voice of truth could have been heard among them; for they would have learnt that this same army, Russian & Prussian, represented as annihilated, had given to their countrymen, whom compulsion had armed, terrible proof of its existence as its commander marshal Blucher had of his talents.

The Emperor Napoleon entertaining real apprehension of this new movement of the gallant warrior, of his position on the Marne and of his approach to Paris, united his forces, passed the Marne, and marched against him by an oblique movement on Rheims, with the intention of cutting him off from the grand allied army.

Marshal Blucher soon penetrated into the views of the Emperor Napolion, immediately took the proper measures for turning this movement to the advantage of the allies, made such manœuvres as were necessary to join the reinforcements which were approaching him, & having occupied a concentrated position in advance of Laon, accepted on the 8th of March, the Battle which the Emperor Napoleon in person had offered him

The advantage, for a long time, remained doubtful; but, at last, a general charge made with the Bayonet decided the victory—The enemy repulsed at all points, was obliged to quit the field of Battle, in the greatest disorder.

On the next day a second attack took place at Coucy, the result of which was still more disastrous for the enemy, who in the night of the 11th retired on Soissons.

This loss in these memorable battles which recal to mind those of Jauer and Katzback, is estimated at 20,000 men.

The trophies in the power of the conqueror at the departure of the courier from the field of Battle were 3,000 prisoners and 50 pieces of cannon.

The pursuit was continued, and [illegible] caused greater loss to the enemy.

The corps of Marshal Marmont h[illegible] surrounded, was almost entirely dest[illegible] infantry broken, his artillery taken, [illegible] his cavalry alone saved itself.

The Emperor Napoleon remained a [illegible] of this disaster, not daring to commit the rest of his army in an attempt to save this portion [illegible]

In the morning of the 12th of March the Russian Lieutenant General Count Saint Priest, who was in march to effect a junction with Marshal Blucher, took the City of Rheims by assault, and made on this occasion 2500 Prisoners, among whom were General de la Coste, Colonel Regnier, and a great number of Officers; he took 10 pieces of cannon and immediately pushed forward towards Bery-au-bac—

These important events had been preceded by the capture of la Fere—This *Coup de main* executed by the Prussian General Bulow occasioned the most serious loss to the Enemy.

La Fere was a military *Entrepôt*—100 pieces of cannon, of brass, entirely new and an immense quantity of Military stores of every description have been taken, valued at 20 millions of Francs.

While the Emperor Napoleon was engaged with Marshal Blucher the Grand allied Army under Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg, that army represented to the Parisians and the French Soldiers as in full retreat to pass the Rhine, found itself on the left of the Seine and by its direction upon Marne strongly threatened the retrograde movement to which the Victories of Laon and Coincy had obliged the Emperor Napoleon.

On the 15th March the head-quarters of the Prince Schwartzenberg were at Pont Sur Seine and on the same day that of the allied sovereigns was to be moved to Troyes.

While these important operations took place in the environs of Paris, the Austrian Lieutenant General Biauchi had on the 11th a very brilliant affair with Marshal Augereau, who after reassembling the forces, which had quitted Lyons, had advanced & taken up a position at Maison Blanche near Macon. Marshal Augereau was forced to retreat.

The National Guards which formed part of his army refused to engage. An entire regiment threw down their arms and disbanded themselves before him.

General Bianchi still continued his advance—It was thus, while the Emperor Napoleon announced officially to his army, & to the French Nation that the campaign was nearly terminated, that a few days after it recommenced, and has had for him the most disastrous effect, and for the allies real success.

Success has not been confined to this quarter of the seat of war.

In the low countries prince Paul of Wertemburg entered Grammonton the 3d March and Ath on the 4th.

The allied troops in French Flanders after [illegible] those of the enemy at Courtray, [illegible] have reoccupied that city as [illegible] did not appear capable of a [illegible]

Near Devres a flying Corps of the enemy coming from Lille was defeated on the 5th March; 200 Lancers of Gen. Maison's Corps passed over to the allies with their arms & baggage.

In Italy the advanced Guard of the left wing of the allies, commanded by the King of Naples, defeated the enemy's division, near Rubiera and took possession of Reggio, General Severoli taken by the conquerors has died of his wounds.

The Fortress of Castrin has surrendered, the Garrison are Prisoners of War.

We are unable to finish this brilliant picture without including some important news,—which although it comes by the Way of Paris does not appear to be the less entitled to belief Marshal Wellington, who by other intelligence having received strong reinforcements was about to commence offensive operations, had gained on the 28th of February a signal victory over Marshal Soult, the Battle took place between Orthes and Saint Sever. The rout of the Enemy appears to hove been complete. He had retired towards Agen behind the Garonne. He lost 4 Generals killed, 40 pieces of cannon and many prisoners taken.

The English army entered *Roquefort* on the 4th March.

In the month of February the French Frigates the Alcmine of 44, and the Iphegenia of the same force having each more than 300 men were taken off Madeira by the English Ship Venerable 74.

English Squadrons were in pursuit of the 2 other Frigates, which were on the 2d February off the Azores.

They have already retaken a capture these vessels had made of a Spanish ship from Lima going to Cadiz with nearly two milions sterling on board.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated April 19th 1814.

The German Minister has received an account that Buonaparte on the 21st ultimo attacked Prince Schwartzenberg near *Arcis-sur-Aube* and

was repulsed with the loss of of 1000 men of his rear guard and 7 pieces of cannon.

Buonaparté concluded a Treaty of Peace and reconciliation with Ferdinand 7th, which was sent to Spain and rejected by the Regency.

The appointment by the President of the United States of Messrs, Clay and Russel as the American Plenipotentiaries to negotiate a peace with England in conjunction with Messrs. Bayard and Adams has been confirmed by the Senate.

Extract of a Letter dated Basle January 19th.

Buonaparté is by all persons openly accused as the sole author of the calamities to which France is now exposed. He has totally failed in kindling the least spark of enthusiasm in his cause which they consider as quite distinct from that of the nation. Peace is the universal cry, and they would gladly purchase it by the sacrifice of their great benefactor Napoleon, whose ambition alone is acknowledged to be the obstacle to their wishes. But *revolution* is still the dread of all parties, and there is therefore none bold enough to stand forward and cry "*a bas le corse.*" This must be effected by the allies in the field—But with respect to the choice of his successor on the throne, the general opinion of the French must be the guide, and it is *not* in favour of the Bourbons, at least as far as appearances can prove at present. A regency in the name of the King of Rome, under the Empress, seems to be the idea most relished, and certainly for the future repose of Europe we could hardly desire a more convenient arrangement.

Extract of another Letter dated Langres 2d February.

"I now congratulate you on yesterday's success of the allies which we all expect will this day be completed by the entire overthrow of Buonaparté. The battle, if he has not managed to get off which is nearly impossible is fighting at Brienne where he received his Education, 38 guns, 3000 prs. and the loss of his positions speak to the loss of the enemy. The negociators all proceed to-morrow to Chatillon Sur Seine,—*ours* are Lord Aberdeen, Lord Cathcart, Sir C. Stewart conjointly superintended by Lord Castlereagh on the spot. My only doubt is whether we shall not finish by proceeding to Paris to treat with a Bourbon: I shall be surprized at nothing."

Extract of another Letter dated Constantinople 17th March.

Berg-op-zoom is said to be taken and Antwerp closely bombarded by the allies—The Bourbons actually landed, but how received we do not exactly learn. They say in many of the towns in Flanders the inhabitants erected triumphal arches for the allied troops."

The Battle of Brienne which seems to have been decisive in favour of the allies, had completely opened the way to Paris. Buonaparté commanded in person and frequently exposed himself in the thickest of the fight. It seems he intends to retire behind the Loire and abandon Paris to its fate.

PARLIAMENTARY CRITICISM.

MR. CANNING.

It would be an amusing speculation to investigate the relation between men's merits and their pretensions, to resolve into its mean elements every gaudy garment of imposture, and to devise a sort of mental steam or scheme of moral parallax, by which even those parts of a character should enable us to discover the true. Such an inquiry would soon shew that there has existed scarcely one well-known person, to whom has been assigned his true place in the scale of reputation. Many a great General would, by such a process, soon sink into a mere drill-serjeant—many a great painter into a plodding mechanic, without imagination or intellect—and many a great orator into a shallow and noisy declaimer. To pursue the examination with effect, it would be necessary to discover the causes of these delusions, and by what accidental or inherent qualities of our nature it comes to pass, that the mind, like the eye, seems doomed to misapprehend the real magnitude of almost every object presented to it. I do not affect to be able to explain all the reasons for this common error, but two or three occur with tolerable readiness. Whoever considers with what haste the opinions of most people are formed, and how prone we are to acquiesce in all our conceptions, together with that carelessness about accuracy which is induced by the general habits of society, will not be much surprised that a pretender of tolerable skill should be able to arrest regard in the first instance, and afterwards to keep it among persons not over anxious about the truth of his claims. If too he should have the good fortune to awaken the attention of some patron eminent in talents and station, for which purpose a very little ingenuity is sufficient, in that case the deception becomes an axiom, the air-blown bubble a very diamond. For who shall dispute the discernment of the illustrious A. or of the never enough-to-be-celebrated B.; and when even a philosopher has said that he would rather err with PLATO than think right with others, what common man shall presume to depreciate the protegé of men famous for their knowledge and wisdom. Added to this, there is an abstract pleasure in being cheated: falsehood is so prepared and prompt with all the details of her fabrication, arranges every thing with such a satisfactory nicety, accounts for every thing with such a persuasive plausibility, and throws over all such an air of smiling and tranquillizing ease, that no wonder she acquires with the unthinking and indolent, who are nine-tenths of mankind, an immense superiority over truth with its unadorned dryness and its uninviting mysteries, which to be understood must be traced through the mazes of the human heart and the still more complex intricacies of contending systems of opinion. But the firmest friends to deceit and prejudice are to be found among that large class of mankind, the half-educated and partially experienced. These are they who consider any attempt to instruct them as a trespass on their natural rights, who resent the eradication of a mistake as they would the violation of their property, and are as much startled at an improvement, as was HOMER'S King of Hell, lest the light of Heaven should burst in upon his loath-some darkness. These are the instruments for an impostor and pretender to wield: a little flattery to some of their prejudices, a little adaptation to some of their caprices, a little indulgence to some of their passions, shall win their hearts and hoodwink their understandings, and *Stephano* shall be a God to *Caliban*. It has been said that the wise direct the thoughts of mankind. Alas! the wise only govern the wise: the rest chuse to rush on without a guide, to struggle and jostle in the dark; and give them but a little music that they may break their shins to a tune, lay but a little flattering unction to their errors, and they will pay for their blindness and their calamities, and turn with abhorrence from all the proffered advantages of enlightened thinking. The Jews killed their Reformer; the Athenians killed theirs; and such must ever be the fate of the wise and good, who wish to diffuse wisdom without the help of wealth and honours, of artillery and the sword. I have been insensibly hurried along to a greater extent than is necessary for my present purpose: the main object of these preliminary reflections being to shew why the pretending part of mankind succeed so much beyond their deserts, and why that success is generally unmolested and undisputed.

Among the foremost of those, whose pretensions exceed their merits, and whose pretensions have been allowed, may be placed Mr. CANNING—a gentleman whom Fortune, in a joke, has pushed above his natural elevation, to be pointed at as the quintessence of wit and statesmanship. In his youth, at a time when Whigs were a very different sort of people from those who now bear that name,—when their fire was carrying annoyance into every quarter of the Ministry, and their humour was casting ridicule over all its disasters,—at such a time, the aid of a young man of talents, with some fun at his command, was hailed as a most useful acquisition by a Minister, who, though he rarely condescended himself to use any but great guns, was not displeased to see small-arms in the hands of his auxiliaries. Then it was, that, by the strength of a few ludicrous and well-timed parodies, not one third of which by the way were his own, Mr. CANNING caught the notice and consequent patronage of Mr. PITT. Coming into Parliament under such auspices, he could not but make his way: he delivers a speech more shallow and more frothy than a college-declamation; but what can be done? One side of the House is bound to protect the young man on whom the Premier smiles, and the other side is not disposed to much severity, partly because the maiden orator is a kind of *eleve* of its own, and chiefly because the House is at no time inclined to damp the ardour of a young Gentleman of tolerable promise, who attempts to rise in the world. Encouraged on one hand, and not opposed on the other, with his path smoothed and disencumbered of all those difficulties which might exorcise his understanding or enlarge his experience, and raised by a train of lucky circumstances into high situation, he soon forgets the cause of his elevation, becomes proud and dogmatical, and fancies himself a great Statesman; when his sole qualifications are a memory well stored with the school-boys common places, a solemn utterance like that of the prologue-speaker to a tragedy, and an unbending pomp of attitude and manner strongly resembling the burly dignity of a country pedagogue. Indeed the great characteristic of this orator is his mock importance: he seems always to walk on stilts. Whatever be the subject, whether he is presenting a petition or delivering a laboured harangue; he always speaks in the same measured tone and set manner. He dares not be familiar; aware perhaps of the slender title by which he holds his reputation, he will not descend into the open and common area, but keeps himself from too near attack behind the formal entrenchment of a constant gravity. It may seem some contradiction to this to state, that Mr. CANNING affects to be a joker; but his jokes are all of the dry and scholastic sort, sarcasms which repel—not pleasantries which attract. Never playful like Mr. FOX, nor good-humoured like Mr. SHERIDAN, he struts through a comic antithesis with the air of a philosopher, and deposits an Epigram with equal grandeur as if he were delivered of an Epic Poem. The House indeed laugh, because it is polite to laugh when a Gentleman affects to joke; but it is never a laugh of kindly sympathy with the joker; on the contrary, it merely expresses that the audience are not so dull but that they are able to apprehend a witticism It is evidently the perpetual care of Mr. CANNING to make himself appear wiser and profounder than he is, and yet to any one who thinks it worth his while to fathom him, there is no man whose depth is more easily discernible. His great excellence is the school taught taste by which he shuns all vulgarities in opinion and diction, and is enabled sometimes to throw a classical air over a common subject: his great defect is, that he does not think. All he says, partakes of the mustiness of memory, it is uttered with the tone of one who talks by book, and has none of the glowing freshness and cheering brightness of thoughts newly combined, or newly created by the genius of the speaker. His mind has none of those qualities which go to the composition of a great intellect: it has no grasp, little penetration, and no foresight. It has been said of some eminent persons, that they never were boys: it may be said of the person in question, that he will never be a man. He can never disengage himself from his puerile trammels, nor look at a subject with the eye of common sense and common experience. It has indeed frequently fallen to his lot to advocate the cause of wisdom; but even then his thoughts have been but in a low proportion to the dignity of his subject: he has been content to excite applause by pretty arrangements of phrases, instead of impressing a respectful conviction by the enlargement and accuracy of his views. I allude to his florid harangues on the Spanish war, on the Catholic claims, and on some late occasions. A few plain, straightforward sentences uttered with the calm reasonableness of Ld. CASTLEREAGH, and the simple, manly energy of Mr. WHITBREAD, have and deserve more weight than whole folio volumes of such speeches. In fact, the House listen to Mr. CANNING not as a statesman, but as one who may amuse them by his well selected cantos and apt quotations: for it is pleasant now and then to be thrown back on one's school associations. Let not the reader imagine that I wish to under value classical learning: so far am I from such a notion, that I consider the Greeks, with one or two exceptions, as the greatest and best masters in every kind of wisdom, whether of speculative research or of every day application. I have no doubt that of two men, equal in other respects, the best scholar would be in exact proportion the wisest statesman; that the study of THUCYDIDES and DEMOSTHENES, together with a careful inspection of passing events, would make a better politician than a knowledge of all the artful depravities and dirty trickeries displayed in MACHIAVEL and the French scribblers of memoirs. I do not therefore object to Mr. CANNING because he quotes VIRGIL or TACITUS (he does not seem to know much Greek) but because he merely quotes, and displays none of the reflection of the poet or the sagacity of the historian.

Mr. CANNING seems to consider himself in his way as without a rival; but there are some young men in the House who may be expected to reach, and even overtake him. Mr. GRANT, jun. with most of his defects, has a great deal more fancy and more learning; Mr. PEELE and Mr. ROBINSON have his smartness and classical recollection, without the same injudicious assumption of importance. Upon the whole, it always appeared to me that Mr. CANNING was strangely out of his place in the House of Commons: he should have adhered to that seminary from whence he came. The style of his thinking, the character of his knowledge, and his consequential manner, not to mention his skill in Latin verse, which though inferior to KEATES or GOODALL'S is at least far beyond the *Musæ Edinenses*, would altogether have made him an excellent first Master of Eton. I have made no comment on his political conduct, partly because I have no wish to say severe things, partly because it is pretty well known and appreciated, and chiefly, because I believe no person cares one tittle about it. If however any ingenious Gentleman, who may be composing an *extempore* epigram on Statesmen, is at a loss for an allusion or two to give it point, I would recommend to him to pay some attention to the public character of one who at least puzzles, if he does not astonish, the minds of common and inexperienced observers.

CRITICUS.

MADAME DE STAEL.—*Continued.*

The English are described as a nation of shopkeepers. This may be said in as much as commerce is one of the principal bases of their riches and their power; and consequently, in public transactions, their government ought never to lose sight of commercial advantages: but it is an arrant falsehood to say that commerce is their sole occupation, their only resource, and that no other materials enter into the admirable structure of their national prosperity.

The occupation of a merchant on a limited scale, from incapacity or aversion to other pursuits, with a desire for gain disproportioned to the means of acquiring it, produces that mercantile spirit which is justly condemned as selfish, and contrary to a noble and disinterested nature. But, when commerce is conducted on a large scale, by a great and enlightened nation, whose social institutions are chefs d'œuvres of reason and experience, among whom the sciences and learning, the mechanical arts, and agriculture, far from being neglected, are brought to perfection, in proportion as mercantile speculations become extended: then commerce necessarily leads to liberal views and renders every citizen a cosmopolite. Not only in order to be flourishing do they require peace and liberty; but a commercial people, as a matter of necessity, are interested that others should enjoy the same benefits. War takes off hands from the manufactories, while it consumes a quantity of production; it impoverishes, therefore, in general, the two belligerents, at least one of them. Liberty, & the reign of equitable laws, to the exclusion of every arbitrary act, guarantee property; and it is upon this security that public and private credit rest. Can we for a moment suppose that a commercial nation will rejoice in the oppression and ruin of those with whom they carry on trade? They could no longer find any markets, for a poor country has nothing to sell and has no money with which to purchase. Petty merchants may be jealous of each other, wish to seize upon a monopoly, or grasp at merchandize, and use all means to succeed; and the politics of some states have frequently resembled these vices of tradesmen. But such artifices cannot be profitable in the main: in commercial affairs of states, as of individuals, nothing is durable but that which is voluntary in every sense of the word, and founded upon mutual advantages. When a nation has acquired a superiority in most branches of human industry, when their navigation intrepidly visits every portion of the globe, and traverses the ocean as securely as the waters of a canal; when the most valuable luxuries of all countries pour into their harbours as well as the first objects of necessity; when it possesses the art of multiplying one hundred fold the value of the latter, by fashioning them with durability, elegance, and perfection; and when the perfection of mechanics, sparing manual labour, admits of their commanding for the productions of their manufactures a superior market; then the whole progress of civilization, whether in extent or in rapidity, are so many augmentations of their capital. It is with the surplusage of productive labour over the consumption of the interior, that a nation procures foreign merchandize: and the more numerous the productions it has to receive, the more will it be able and willing to buy. A taste for the conveniences of life, the enjoyments of luxury, and of all the external embellishments of life, may be diffused among all classes, multiplied and varied *ad infinitum*. A nation which knows how to satisfy this taste in a thousand ways must add to the comforts of its own population and to the luxuries of others.

The experience of several years seems to have proved that England can subsist her population although shut out from the Continent; but not without submitting to privations. The other three quarters of the globe are [illegible] to her mercantile speculations, [illegible] even to her conquests, [illegible] her prosperity. [illegible] connections are not [illegible] they are not [illegible] of moral and [illegible] within a [illegible] voured by nature [illegible] the most active [illegible] dancy of the [illegible] levelling, with [illegible] nius of the national character [illegible] uniformity, if the most insolent [illegible] should plunge Europe into misery [illegible] which it could be excluded; [illegible] like the ark afloat [illegible] will find ample compensation, [illegible] forts towards those vast and [illegible] where civilization has become stationary from its [illegible] quity; and towards others still unexplored [illegible] America, and the Pacific Ocean, where [illegible] ture only wants the finishing hand of man. Let us not forget that there already exists an Europe beyond the seas: our languages, our manners, and our arts have been carried there: this American Europe is only in its infancy, because it has been neglected or badly administered: that part which has become independent has sprung up with astonishing rapidity. If there be not some happy change in store for our old world, the vigorous youth of the new, may speedily put to shame the aged decrepitude of the mother-country. In several countries confederated with France, projects of emigration towards the other hemisphere are treated as state offences, while the English government, by the wisdom of its laws, has in a few years transformed a place of transportation for criminals into a flourishing colony. Can we mistake the revolutions which are announced by those symptoms?

So far from England finding it her interest to ferment the troubles, and to perpetuate the dissentions of the Continent, she is interested that Europe, after twenty years convulsion, should finaly enjoy peace,—a peace which shall be guaranteed by the stability of her governments, and the re-establishment of the barriers of the independence of every state. Let it not be said, that the English minister pursues a line of policy separate from the interests of the nation: that is rendered impossible by the British constitution, by virtue of which the government ought always to give way to the wishes of the enlightened majority. England continues the war at the expense of immense sacrifices; she may purchase peace with the stroke of a pen by subscribing to the new system of the oppression of the public law of Europe. The greatest disappointment would be suffered by those powers which are still in the field, and by those nation which their princes have been forcibly chained to the chariot-wheels of the usurper. England continued adverse to every project of conquest in Europe, notwithstanding the allurements which presented themselves: she has been always faithful to her engagements, and always zealous in succouring such of her allies as remained true to themselves. As she ought to have done, she has, in the first place, fought for her own safety: but it must be at the same time admitted, that she has fought with a noble enthusiasm for the common cause.

The ministers of Buonaparté, like official defenders of the general anathema against English commerce, maintain, that he ought to take advantage of his internal commerce, and improve his agriculture and manufactures; they say that England herself has prohibitory laws against the importation of foreign commodities. It must be in the first place remarked, that exportation is also annihilated by the continental system, since that of England is interdicted by the decrees of blockade, and there is no navy to protect the remains of the navigation of those countries which are in a state of hostility against her. The carriage by land of goods to great distances is so expensive, that it amounts to a prohibition of many productions; and the canals, which ought to supply the want of external navigation, as yet are only magnificent projects. Measures prohibitory of importation, adopted under proper modifications and regulations, may have a good effect, when there is a progressive advance of industry and prosperity in a country. For, it is clear, that there must be disposable, or at least spare, capitals, in order to ameliorate agriculture, and for the cultivation of natural productions; but there is nothing of this kind in France. But when the maritime cities, formerly so opulent, are ruined by the shutting up of their harbours; when every kind of industry is crushed by the weight of imposts; when wars, less sparing of human lives than ever, make continual drafts upon the population, and annually carry off a great proportion of their young men from useful labours; when the sudden and general prohibition of the usual importations must lead to disagreeable results. The indigenous manufacturies, freed from all rivalship, will produce goods of a high price and bad quality; an artificial high price will be laid upon goods of all descriptions; but, being able to attain their customary enjoyments, all the world will consent to privations; the deficiences in the consumption will diminish the receipts of the indirect imposts, and force the government to raise the tariff, or if possible, to invent new ones; misery and depopulation will increase in a frightful manner. Thus France, and all the countries under her regime, will be impoverished in a twinkling. Let us compare Holand, at the present day, with what it was previous to 1795! After all which it has suffered, its junction with France has given it the last blow of a public bankruptcy; for this is the true name of the reduction of the national debt to one-third, not of the capital, but of interest. Eighteen years have been sufficient to dissipate the riches, accumulated by the wisdom and political energy, by economy and commercial activity, during upwards of two centuries. The north of Germany, in general more distinguished for a careful cultivation than for fertility, had acquired a high degree of improvement, as the consequence of enlightened administrations and along peace. For forty years this country had not been the theatre of any war; it remained tranquil even during those of the revolution, to 1806. The Hanseatic cities were more flourishing than ever, because commerce, expelled from Holland, took refuge there. Within the space of six years, reckoning from the Prussian war, or nine since the occupation of Hanover, the whole of the north of Germany has been turned topsy-turvy. A precise calculator has exerted himself to prove, that, in spite of the pretended prosperity of the finances, of which Napoleon's ministers make an ostentatious parade, there is a deficit in his receipts, which he is constantly obliged to make good by military enterprizes; not daring to diminish his military power, and not being able to keep it up with his own resources. Be the case as it may, it is certain that not only has he brought to the highest point of perfection the art of subsisting his troops at the expence of the enemy; but, even in the intervals of peace, he scarcely permits them to return to France. The most fortunate of his allies are those though whose states his numerous armies have only occasion to pass; other countries have the burden of providing for all their wants during a long residence. He is at all times particular in having some country in reserve to be given up to plunder until its fate be definitively settled; when there is absolutely nothing more to extort, he then re-unites it to the Grand Empire, or generously gives it to some ally. The fortunate inhabitants of Sweden, who have never seen one of Buonaparte's armies inundate their country, cannot conceive how expensive his friendships have been;—every petty district of Germany can furnish melacholy details on this subject.

The obstinate partisans of Napolen assert, that these are mere transitory evils, arising out of the resistance to his grand plans of regeneration; that the population of Europe have nothing to do but to take arms against their antient governments; and, when once firmly connected with the federal system of France, the war is removed from their frontiers; while, under the shade of her protecting power, their losses are quickly repaired. But is there any room for breathing by the side of such unbridgable ambition? Napoleon demands of his allies, as if they were his subjects, men and money. His demands are not proportioned to their means, but to his own wants, always urgent and always exorbitant. It forms no part of his character to husband resources. He recognizes no future beyond his next esterprize.

The confederate princes are, therefore, obliged to have constantly on foot a military establishment beyond all proportion to their population and revenues: while the troops of Buonaparté live at discretion among them, they remain charged with the pay of their own troops and with all their expenses when these troops are employed in far distant wars, with which the countries have no concern;—the contingents of every confederated state are fixed in appearance; but what does this serve, when the will of their master is sufficient to double or triple them? Besides it is not stipulated that the auxiliaries shall furnish a certain number of men once for all during every war; on the contrary, in proportion as the sword of the enemy destroys the soldiers, and the diseases of strange climates carry them off, the blanks must be filled up; and, as he is in preference prodigal of auxiliaries, it is a gulph, the vast depth of which swallows up every thing which comes within its vortex;

(To be continued.)

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BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Sunday, July 10, 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SUNDAY, 10TH JULY 1814.

It is with sensations, not to be described that we communicate to our readers the glorious news received, Friday night, by the Ship Alexander, from the Gulph. It is intelligence

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere bonique Divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.

CONSTANTINOPLE,—14TH-20TH APRIL.

After the Victory gained at Laon by Marshal Blucher on the 9th and 10th March, the enemy in effecting his retreat, withdrew to Arcis-Sur-Aube.

The Marshal Prince Schwartzenburg, who had been approaching him, and was following his movements, had several engagements with him, and particularly on the 21st March at Bar-Sur-Aube.

The enemy prevented the Battle from being general; but he could not prevent the day from being extremely brilliant for the Allies; 1,500 Prisoners, amongst whom are 1,000 men of the old guard and several pieces of cannon are the Trophies.

The enemy commanded by the Emperor Napoleon in person, pushed to the other side of the Aube, found himself in danger of being enclosed between the army of Marshal Schwartzenburg and that of Marshal Blucher; which was advancing by Chalons on the Marne; in this situation the Emperor Napoleon made a flank movement, and posted himself on the 25th March, between Vitry, Joinville and Chaumont, after having left some troops on the left bank of the Marne to cover Paris.

By this manœuvre he placed himself, it is true, upon the communication of the principal Allied army, but he gave up his own, and chiefly those with Paris.

As soon as Marshal Prince Schwartzenburg had knowledge of this march, he formed the plan on his part of rendering it fatal to the enemy.

He pretended at first to follow him with all his army, and to this effect he detached against him 10,000 cavalry, and then turning suddenly to the left; he posted himself with all his force on the right of Chalons, on the Marne, to effect his junction with Marshal Blucher. This took place on the 24th March.

The next day the 25th the French army composed of the corps of Marshals Victor, Oudinot and Macdonald, left by the Emperor Napoleon on the left bank of the Marne to cover Paris, was attacked near to Fere Champenoise by Marshal Prince Schwartzenburg, and on the Chalons road, by Marshal Blucher, and was completely defeated.

Two divisons of Marshal Macdonald's corps, were cut off and entirely destroyed.

The Trophies of the day are immense, more than 100 pieces of cannon, and 120 covered Waggons, have fallen into the hands of the conquerors.

The French army has lost more than 6,000 Prisoners, amongst whom are the Generals of Division Pacthod and Aurey, the generals of Brigade Delort and Thouvenot, four others, and a number of other officers.

The next day the 26th a very brisk affair took place, between the 4th corps of the grand Allied army under the order of the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg, and a part of the French army, which was mistaken in it's retreat, near La Chapelle Verouge, and Montis, whilst the corps of York and Blucher possessed themselves by force of La Ferte Gaucher.

The Allies made on this occasion upwards of 600 Prisoners.

The remnant of the enemy has fled precipitately towards Provence.

By this complete and decisive victory the plan of the Emperor Napoleon was defeated, and the road to Paris remained open to the Allies.

On the 27th of March the head Quarters of Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg were at Treffoux two marches distant from Paris.

While this part of the French Army was destroyed, the Emperor Napoleon with that under his immediate command, perceiving that his flank movement had not drawn off the allies from their plan of operations returned by Bar Sur Aube to Bar Sur Seine, and from thence proceeded to Troyes, and endeavoured to regain with all speed the road to Paris.

The passage of the Seine will be disputed with him, and if he does not effect it he will be obliged to seek for safety behind the Loire. It may not be impossible that beyond that River, he will find for his Enemies those same French, of whose blood he has been so prodigal for these many years, and who do not seem willing to shed it any longer for him.

The complete Victory gained on the 28th February near Orthès in Gascony by Marshal Wellington has had the most important consequences. The wreck of Marshal Soult's army have saved themselves at Agen behind the Garonne.

The citadel of Bayonne left to itself has been surrounded.

The English army pursuing its success has reached the celebrated and rich City of Bourdeaux one of the first in France.

The English troops with Marshal Beresford at their head entered that City on the 12th March: 84 *Bouches de feu* and an immense quantity of arms of every description.

The English troops have been not only received with universal joy, but the mayor and the People immediately hoisted with a spontaneous movement, the white Cockade, and formally declared themselves for the family of the Bourbons

The universal cry is DOWN WITH THE TRICOLOURED COCKADE! LONG LIVE THE BOURBONS! THE KING FOR EVER."

The news of the capture and declaration of Bourdeaux began to agitate the public in Paris.

The same cry of vive le Roi had already reached Lorraine and the city of Nancy its capital.

It has also become the cry in La Vendée.

Letters from Lyons announce that this second and superb city of France, which has received an Austrian Army, is very ready to follow the Example of Bourdeaux.

The occupation of Lyons had been preceded by many glorious engagements obtained over Marshal Angereau.

The Austrian Troops were received with every demonstration of joy. The inhabitants betook themselves peaceably to their daily occupations.

The enemy was pursued. The head-quarters of the Prince of Hesse Hombourg who commands the army of the South, had passed thro' Lyons & on the 24th of March was at Vienne in Dauphiny.

On this side parties have been pushed over the banks of the Loire.

On the side Geneva count Bubna has also put himself in pursuit of the enemy, who is making his retreat by Chambery. Troops have been dispatched to Rumilly in order to destroy the bridge there, over which he must pass.

The fort of L'Ecluse was found abandoned by the enemy.

The strong fortresses of Lérida, Mequinenza and Monson, which the French still occupied in Catalonia had surrendered by capitulation.

The fort of Befort, which was blockaded, after the Allied army had effected the passage of the Rhine, is taken; they found there 58 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of ammunition.

The news of the capture of Bergen-op-zoom is premature.

The latest news from Italy bring accounts, that His Holiness Pope Pius the 7th, so celebrated for his lengthered misfortunes, his persecution, his firmness and resignation, has reached the end of his captivity and that on the 25th of March, he had reached the advanced posts of the Austrians on the Taro. General Count Nugent, who was posted at this point, was prepared to bestow on His Holiness, all the honors so justly due to his rank.

The Emperor Napoleon has rejected at Chatillon the olive branch of Peace, which the Allied Sovereigns had offered to him. He had refused to admit the principles of the re-organization of Europe which they had established, and by which France reduced to the ancient limits which ages of glory and prosperity under the rule of her Kings had secured, was to partake with Europe the benefits of liberty, of national independance and of peace.

It depended only on its government to put a stop, by one word, to the miseries of the Nation, to restore by peace its Colonies, its commerce, and the free exercise of its industry. He not only refused to consent, he has even proved that the miseries of the French have not altered his designs; and that the experience of the past, has had no influence on a conqueror exposed to the reproaches of a great nation, and for the first time in his capital witness of its calamities.

The allied sovereigns seeing the disposition of the government to be such, directed the conferences to be dissolved. They have by a new Treaty signed on the 1st of March strengthened the ties already established between them; and at a period so decisive for the safety of the world, they have by a public declaration renewed the solemn engagements that they will not lay down their arms before they have obtained the grand object of their alliance.

They declare that the Peace shall be only that of Europe, that the time is at length arrived when Princes may, without foreign influence, awake to the happiness of their people; nations respect their reciprocal independence; that social institutions shall be protected against daily revolutions, property confirmed and commerce free.

The whole of Europe has but one voice. That voice is the expression of the first want of all it's people. All are united in support of one and the same cause. This cause will triumph over the only obstacle which it has now to conquer.

NEWS FROM THE ARMIES RECEIVED AT CONSTANTINOPLE WITH A COURIER EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCHED FROM VIENNA THE 11TH APRIL 1814, WHO ARRIVED ON THE NIGHT OF THE 29TH.

The Allied armies occupied Paris on the 31st March, in consequence of a fresh Victory which they had obtained on the 30th over the wreck of the corps of Marmont and Mortier, between Bondy and Paris. These two corps have been destroyed. They have lost all the materials of an army. Upwards of ninety pieces of Artillery, the remains of that which had escaped at Arcis and Le Fere-Champenoise, are the fruits of this last victory.

The General in Chief of the Grand army published an address to the Parisians under the Walls of Paris, (A.)

On the night of the 30th, a capitulation was signed for the preservation of Paris, (B.)

On the 31st, a declaration in the name of the Allied Powers was posted up at Paris, (C.)

The Allied army entered the City of Paris on the morning of the 31st, the people came in crowds to meet them. Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia & the Generals in Chief of the Allied armies were received with the cries, a thousand times repeated, of "Long live the Allied Sovereigns! Welcome Peace! Welcome our deliverers!" As the procession advanced through the streets white cockades appeared in the crowd and the cries of long live the Bourbons! long live Lewis the XVIII. were universal.

The Senate assembled to proceed to the nomination of a provisional Government.

The national guard of Paris has been kept under arms; it occupied the posts on the 31st, conjointly with the Allies. On the 1st April, the Allied armies pursued the wreck of the French army on the road to Fontainbleau.

The most profound peace reigns in the Capital.

(A.)

INHABITANTS OF PARIS.

The Allied armies are before Paris, the end of this march to the Capital of France is founded on the hope of a sincere and durable reconciliation with it. For twenty years has Europe been inundated with blood and with tears. All attempts to put a stop to so many calamities have been unavailing, because there exists in the very power of the Government which oppresses you an insurmountable obstacle to Peace. Who is the Frenchman who is not convinced of this truth?

The allied sovereigns wish in good faith for a salutary authority in France, which may cement the union of all nations and all governments with it. It is to the city of Paris that it belongs in actual circumstances to accelerate the peace of the world; it's decision is awaited with the interest which so vast a subject must inspire. Let it decide and from that moment the army which is before it's walls becomes the supporter of it's resolutions.

Parisians! you are acquainted with the situation of your country, with the conduct of Bourdeaux, the miseries brought upon France and the real disposition of your Citizens. You will find in these examples the termination of Foreign war and civil discord; you will not look for it elsewhere.

The preservation of the tranquillity of your city will be the object of the cares and the measures which the allies intend to take with the authorities and the principal men who enjoy the public esteem in the greatest degree The city shall not be burthened with military quarters.

It is in these sentiments that Europe in arms addresses you before your walls. Hasten then to answer the confidence which it reposes in your love for your country and in your wisdom.

MARSHAL PRINCE SCHWARTZENBERG
Commander in chief of the Allied Armies.

(B.)

CAPITULATION OF THE CITY OF PARIS.

The Armistice of four hours which had been agreed upon to treat of the conditions of the occupation of the city of Paris, and of the retreat of the French corps who were quartered in it, having led to an arrangement on this subject: the undersigned duly authorized by the respective commanders of the opposing armies have decided and signed the following articles.

ART. 1st—The corps of Marshals, the Duke of Treviso and Ragusa shall evacuate the city of Paris the 31st March at 7 o'clock in the morning.

ART. 2d—They shall take with them the Baggage of their corps.

ART. 3d—Hostilities shall not recommence for two hours after the evacuation of the city, that is to say on the 31st March at 9 o'clock in the morning.

ART. 4th—All the Arsenals, Workshops Military establishments and Magazines, shall be left in the same state that they were in previous to treating of the present capitulation.

ART. 5th—The national or City guard is perfectly distinct from the troops of the line; it shall be preserved, disarmed or disbanded agreeable to the wishes of the Allied Powers.

ART. 6th—The corps of Municipal Gens d'armes shall altogether partake of the fate of the National guard.

ART. 7th—The wounded and followers remaining after 7 o'Clock at Paris, shall be prisoners of War.

ART. 8th—The City of Paris is recommended to the generosity of the high Allied Powers.

At Paris 31st March 1814 2 o'Clock in the morning.

(Signed) COUNT ORLOFF,
Aid-de-Camp to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.
COL. COUNT PAAR,
Aid-de-Camp to Gen. His Higness Marshal Prince Schwartzenberg.
COL. BARON FABIER,
Attached to the Chief of the Staff to His Excellency Marshal Duke of Ragusa,
COL. DENYS,
Senior Aid-de-Camp of His Excellency Marshal Duke of Ragusa.

(C.)

DECLARATION.

The armies of the Allied Powers have occupied the Capital of France.

The Allied Powers collect the wishes of the French Nation.

THEY DECLARE,

That if the conditions of Peace, must contain stronger guarantees, whilst it is intended to curb the ambition of Buonaparté, they ought necessarily to be more favourable, if by a return to a wise Government, France herself shall offer the assurance of tranquillity.

The allied sovereigns declare in consequence that they will no longer treat with Napoleon Buonaparté or any of his Family.

That they respect the integrity of ancient France, such as it was under it's lawful Kings.

They may even do more, because they always profess the principle, that, for the happiness of Europe, France ought to be great and strong.

That they will acknowledge and guarantee, the constitution which the French nation shall give itself, they invite the senate in consequence, to name a provisional government, to do the necessary duties of administration, and to prepare a constitution suitable to the French people.

The sentiments which I have expressed are

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Common to me with all the allied powers.
(Signed) ALEXANDER.

By his Imperial Majesty the secretary of state, Count De Nesselrode.
Paris 31st March 1814.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 6th May 1814.

A Courier from Vienna of the 14th, arrived at Bucharest brings a decree of the Senate of the 3d April, which deposes Napoleon Buonaparté with all his Family from the Throne of France; this decree was admitted with the utmost joy by all the authorities of Paris.

The Senate was composed of the Prince of Benevento, Talleyrand Perigord, General Brunenville, Montesquieu and several other distinguished Persons formerly attached to Buonaparté; the Duke of Valmy is of this number, they have absolved all his Troops from the oath taken to Buonaparté and given permission to the conscripts and new levied troops to return home; Marmont has already passed over to the allies with his corps of 7000 men, and Caulincourt has set up the white cockade.

The Moniteur from the 3d to the 5th gives these Decrees word for word.

The senate is occupied in the formation of the new constitution. It is believed that Louis the 18th will soon be proclaimed and crowned King of France; a deputation has already gone to England to invite him to come over to Paris without delay.

The Emperor of Austria was to make his appearance at Paris on the 10th; he was accompanied by the Count D'Artois, Prince Metternich and all the deplomatic Corps.

It is not known where Buonaparté is at present or what will become of this wretched man; some say that he will throw himself into the arms of Austria, other say that the Emperor Alexander has offered him an Asylum in his dominions.

Events follow themselves so rapidly that it is difficult to pursue them. Gods be the glory!

DECLARATION.

The Allied Powers owe to themselves, to their people and to France to announce publickly, at the moment of the rupture of the conference at Chatillon, the motives which have led them, to break off a negotiation with the French Government, and the causes of the rupture of this negotiation.

Military events such as history would find it difficult to collect in other times, overthrew in the month of October last, that monstrous edifice comprised under the denomination of the French Empire. A political edifice formed on the ruin of states formerly independent & happy: aggrandized by Provinces torn from antient Monarchies, supported at the price of the blood, the fortune and the happiness of a whole generation. Conducted by victory to the Rhine, the Allied Sovereigns thought proper to publish a new to Europe the principles which formed the basis of their alliance, their wishes and their resolutions.

Entertaining no views of ambition or conquest, but animated by the sole desire of seeing Europe re-organized on a just scale of proportion between its several powers, determined not to lay down their arms before having obtained the noble end of their endeavours, they manifested the constancy of their wishes by a public act; and they did not hesitate to express themselves to the Government of the enemy, in a tone conformable to their immoveable determination.

The French Government took advantage of the candid explanation of the Allied Courts; to display pacific dispositions. It had need no doubt to borrow the appearances of them, to justify in the eyes of its people, the new efforts which it was continually demanding from them.

Every thing, in the mean time, proved to the allied Cabinets, that he only aimed to take part in an apparent negotiation, in order to gain the public opinion in his favor, and that the peace of Europe was still far from his thoughts.

The powers penetrating these secret designs determined to advance and conquer, on the very soil of France, that peace which was so much desired. Numerous armies crossed the Rhine, scarcely had they passed the first limits of France, than the minister of exterior relations presented himself at the advanced posts. All the proceedings of the French Government from that time had no other aim than to alter the public opinion, to fascinate the eyes of the French people respecting its real designs, and to endeavor to cast upon the allies, the odium of the calamities inseparable from a war of Invasion.

The course of events had given at this period, to the great Courts the connection of all the force of the European League. The principles which rule in the Councils of the Allied Sovereigns since their first union for the common safety had all been developed, nothing now prevented them from announcing the conditions necessary for the reconstruction of the social edifice. These conditions ought not, after so many victories to have formed an obstacle to peace. England the only power called upon to plan compensations for France in the balance of peace, could declare with precision ths sacrifices she was ready to make for a general pacification. The Allied Sovereigns might encourage the hope that the experience of the past would have it's influence upon a conqueror, exposed to the reproaches of a great nation, and for the first time in it's capital a witness of it's sufferings, this experience might have led him to the conviction that the preservation of Thrones especially depends on moderation and justice; nevertheless, the Allied Sovereigns convinced that the attempt which they were making ought not to prevent the continuation of military operations, stipulated that these operations should proceed during the negotiation. The history of the past and it's mournful recollection have proved to them the necessity of this measure.

Their plenipotentiaries met at Chatillon with that of the French Government

The victorious armies soon advanced to the environs of the capital. The Government only dreamt at this moment to save it from the occupation of an enemy. The French Plenipotentiary received orders to propose an Armistice, founded on a basis conformable to that, which the allied courts themselves judged necessary to the re-establishment of a general peace; he offered the immediate surrender of the strong places in the countries which France was to cede, but on the condition of the suspension of military operations.

The Allied Courts convinced from twenty years of experience, that, in negotiation with the French cabinet, appearances should be carefully seperated from intentions, declined this proposition of the armistice; they offered to sign immediately the Preliminaries of peace. This signature had for France all the advantages of an armistice, without occasioning to the Allies the inconvenience of a suspension of arms.

Some partial success in the mean time marked the first steps of an army formed under the Walls of Paris, of the flower of the existing generation, the last hope of the nation; and of the remains of a million of brave men who had fallen on the field of battle, or had been abandoned on the great road from Lisbon to Moscow; and sacrificed to interests foreign to France.

The conferences of Chatillon immediately changed their character. The French Plenipotentiary remained without instructions and was not empowered to answer the proposition of the Allied Courts. The views of the French Government appearing clear to the powers, they resolved upon a decided step, the only one which was worthy of them, of their power and the rectitude of their intentions. They charged their Plenipotentiaries to submit a project of a preliminary treaty, including all the basis which they judged necessary for the reestablishment of the political equilibrium, and which a few days before had been offered by the French Government itself, in a moment when it, no doubt, thought it's existence in question. The principles of the reorganization of Europe were developed in this project; France restored to the dimensions, which ages of glory and prosperity under the dominion of her Kings, had insured to her, was to partake with Europe, the blessings of liberty, of national independence and of Peace. It depended on it's Government to put a period, by a Single word, to the sufferings of the nation, to restore to it with Peace, it's Colonies, it's Commerce, and the free exercise of it's industry. Could it wish for more? The Powers offered to discuss in a spirit of Conciliation their views or objects of possession, of mutual convenience, which exceeded the limits of France before the wars of the revolution.

A fortnight elapsed without any reply on the part of the French Government; the Plenipotentiaries of the allies insisted on a fixed period for the acceptation, or rejection of the conditions of Peace.

They gave the French Plenipotentiary the liberty of presenting a Contre-project provided this Contre-project answered to the spirit and substance of the conditions proposed by the allied Courts.

The period of the 10th March was fixed by common consent. The French Plenipotentiary at the expiration of the period produced only Papers; the discussion of which, far from leading to the point, would only have served to prolong useless negotiation.

A further excuse was granted at the request of the French Plenipotentiary.

Finally on the 15th March, this Plenipotentiary submitted a Contre-project which left it no longer doubtful, that the calamities of France had not changed the designs of its government; adverting to what he had himself proposed, the French Government demanded in this new project, that the people, strangers to the French customs, people whom ages of domination could not reduce into a French people, should continue to make a part of the French Empire. France was to have preserved an extent incompatible with the establishment of a system of equilibrium; and out of all proportion with the other great political bodies of Europe. She was to preserve her offensive positions and points, by means of which her Government had for the unhappiness of Europe and France occasioned the overthrow of so many thrones within these last years and created so many revolutions. The members of the reigning family in France were to be placed on foreign thrones. And finally the French Government, which, since so many years, has aimed to reign over Europe, no less by sowing discord, them by force of arms was to remain the Arbiter of the interior relations and of the fate of the powers of Europe.

The allied powers by continuing the negotiation under such auspices, would have been wanting to all which they owe to themselves; from this moment they would have renounced the glorious end, which they had proposed to themselves, and their efforts would only have been turned against their own people. By signing a Treaty on the basis of the French contre-project, the powers would have put their arms into the hands of the common Enemy, they would have deceived the expectation of their people and the confidence of their allies.

It is in a moment so decisive for the safety of the world, that the allied sovereigns renew the solemn Engagement that they will not lay down their arms until they have obtained the grand object of their alliance. France can only blame herself for the calamities which she endures. Peace alone can close the wounds, which the spirit of universal dominion, of it's Government without Example in the annals of the world, has inflicted. This Peace shall only be that of Europe; it is at length time that her Princes should, without foreign influence, awake to the welfare of their people; that nations should respect their reciprocal independence, that social Institutions should be protected against daily revolutions, that property should be protected and commerce free; The whole of Europe has but one wish, that wish is the expression of the first want of all its people; all are united for the support of one and the same cause, this cause will triumph over the only obstacle which it has now to conquer.

In the middle of February the Prince Regent was seriously indisposed for some days but on the 22d he was much better.

There was a report circulated in London of the Duke of Cumberland being about to be married to the widow of Prince Louis of Prussia. She was a Princess of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

The Princess Royal of England. (The Queen of Wurtemberg) had, it is said, with the consent of her husband, made definitive arrangements for quitting Stuttgardt and passing the remainder of her days in her native country. It was thought Lady Castlereagh would repair to that Court in order to bear her Royal Highness company to England.

On the 16th February the French frigate Alcméne of 44 guns and 319 men commanded by Captain Ducrest de Villineuve, and on the 19th the Iphigénia, another frigate of the largest class and 315 men, under the orders of Captain Emeri, were taken by the Venerable in which ship Admiral Durham was going to the West Indies as we believe.

Captain Phillimore of the Eurotas has, after a sharp action, in which he was wounded, also captured the French frigate Clorinde.

It appears from the Morning Chronicle of 9th February that the second Fleet of Madras and China Ships and others were to be despatched on the 19th of that month.

It gives us infinite pleasure to find that 300 loaded American Ships became the prizes of the gallant Wellington and his victorious army on entering Bourdeaux.

☞ Anxious, as we always are, to communicate glad tidings, we were yesterday evening, induced, with the view of saving the post, to suffer our extra to be made up, notwithstanding material parts were uncorrected and unfinished; on perusing it, however, when so made up, we couldn't prevail on ourselves to forward or distribute it; tho' such was the importunity of friends, and such the persevering throng of Seapoys, at our door, that we were in a measure *compelled* to part with some, and by so doing, become the unwilling instrument of our own mortification.